

**ANALYSIS ON SUBTITLING EQUIVALENCE IN *HARRY POTTER AND
THE DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 2* MOVIE**



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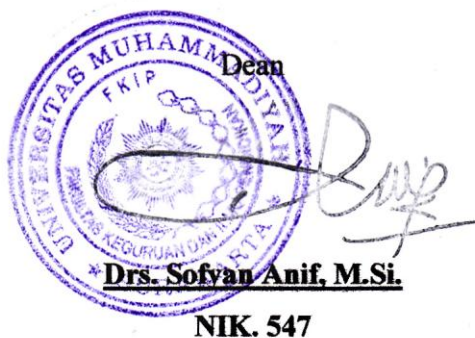
ANALYSIS ON SUBTITLING EQUIVALENCE IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 2* MOVIE

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ANALYSIS ON SUBTITLING EQUIVALENCE IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 2* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study are to classify the equivalence strategies used in subtitling of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie and to describe the equivalence and non equivalence of subtitling of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie with the target language

The writer employs descriptive qualitative method. By this method, the writer uses the subtitling of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie as the source data, and the data are word, phrase, clause, and sentence of subtitling. The writer uses documentation technique in collecting the data. The collected data are analyzed by comparison method.

The results of this research paper show that first, the writer finds that there are 8 types of equivalent strategy found in the movie, namely; (1) addition consisting 120 data or 23.90 %, (2) deletion consisting 223 data or 44.42 %, (3) adoption consisting 55 data or 10.95 %, (4) adaptation consisting 23 data or 4.58 %, (5) category shift consisting 22 data or 4.38 %, (6) structural shift consisting 9 data or 1.79 %, (7) level shift consisting 41 data or 8.16 %, (8) intra-system shift consisting 9 data or 1.79 %. The second, the writer finds that from 843 data, there are 840 data or 99.64 % belong to equivalent subtitle and only 3 data or 0.35 % belong to non equivalent subtitling. So, the translation of subtitling Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie is good.

Keywords: subtitling, equivalence, and strategy

1. Introduction

Translation makes easier for people who watch a movie to understand the content or the message of the movie. According to Nida (1975:33) “translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style”. Translation is the process in changing a language from the

source language into target language. The aim of translating is reproducing the message of source language into the target one.

According to Oettinger (in Nord, 1997:6) “translating may be defined as the process of transforming into other signs or representations”. Translation focuses on the message from the source language into target language. In translating a text, a translator should hold the message of the source language into the target language.

The basic concept in translation is equivalence. Equivalence is so important in translation because equivalence takes the important part in translation. The product of the translation is the target language and the content or the message have to be same with the source language. So in translation, equivalence needs to make the product of translation appropriate or suitable with the source language. According to Wilss (in Nord, 1997:7) “translation leads from a source-language text to target-language text which is as close an equivalent as possible and presupposes an understanding of the content and style of the original”. The equivalence is so necessary in translation in order to deliver the same intention of source language into the target language.

Related to the terms of equivalence in translation, Baker (1992:5) proposes six equivalences. They are (1) equivalence at word level, (2) equivalence above word level, (3) grammatical equivalence, (4) textual equivalence: thematic and information structures, (5) textual equivalence: cohesion, (6) pragmatic equivalence. Those equivalences are very important in delivering the message in any target text, such as fiction and non fiction texts.

The equivalence in movie should be grasped by the translator in the form of subtitle. In a movie, the subtitle has important role because it is needed to deliver the message for the audience who can't understand the meaning without the subtitle. Subtitle is a conversation based on movie dialogue that was translated in bottom screen of movie. The subtitle can be formed in foreign language or in Indonesian language. It can help for

understanding the movie and make easy to audience understand the movie message. The audience more understand about the message of movie when subtitle appeared.

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the equivalence found in subtitle in a movie. The movie that the researcher wants to analyze is *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2*. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* is a 2011 epic fantasy-drama film directed by David Yates and the second of two films based on the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J. K. Rowling. It is the eighth and final instalment in the *Harry Potter* film series, written by Steve Kloves and produced by David Heyman, David Barron, and Rowling. The subtitle example:

1. Source language : I need to talk to Goblin
Target Language : *Aku harus berbicara dengan si Goblin*

The translation above is equivalence because between the source language and target language have the same meaning or message. Also the product of translation (TL) is readable because the reader can understand the message of the translation. Addition strategy is used by subtitler to grasp the equivalent message of the target language to the source language.

2. Source language : Beautiful here.
Target language : *Indah sekali di sini.*

The translation above is the example of conversation in the movie subtitle using shift strategy. The subtitler uses level shift from word to phrase. The translation above is equivalence between the source language and target language although there is a level shift. Besides, the product of translation (TL) is readable because the reader can understand the message of the translation.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher wants to conduct this research entitled *Analysis on Subtitling Equivalence in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie*.

2. Research Method

Type of the research that is conducted by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. The reason why the researcher uses descriptive qualitative is because the researcher wants to classify equivalent strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie and wants to describe the equivalence and non equivalence of subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie.

The object of this research is subtitling found in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie.

The data are word, phrase, clause, and sentence, of subtitling. The data sources are the subtitle of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie and its subtitle.

The technique of collecting data that is used by the researcher is documentation. The techniques of collecting data through four steps; the first step is watching the movie. The researcher watches the movie more than one in order the researcher understand well the content of the movie. The second step is noting the script. The researcher starts to note the script or the subtitle that contains imperative sentence. The third step is coding the data which contain the imperative sentence, especially positive and negative imperative sentence. The researcher codes the subtitle that contains positive and negative imperative sentence, for example:

001/TRF/2009 which means

001 : The number of the data

HPDHP2 : Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2

2011 : Year of the movie

The technique of analyzing data that used by the researcher is comparing method. The procedures through three steps; the first step is describing the equivalent strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie. The second step is describing the equivalence and non equivalence of subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie with the target language. And the third step is

drawing conclusion based on the data analysis of equivalent strategy in the movie subtitle

3. Findings and Discussion

In this chapter, the writer presents research finding and discussion. The research finding will be elaborated into the equivalent strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie and equivalent and non equivalent subtitling of the movie.

1) Equivalent Strategies Used by the Subtitler in Subtitling *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*

Based on the data analysis, the researcher has found 502 equivalent strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie. The strategies are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, and shift. The translation shifts found are category shift, structural shift, level shift, and intra-system shift. The following are the analysis of the data:

a. Addition

Addition is adding the word which appeared in source language into target language but the meaning is not change. The analysis of addition strategy in the subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Strategies
001/HPDHP2/2011	beautiful here	
	indah <u>sekali</u> disini	Addition: sekali

The researcher concludes that the data above use an equivalent strategy, that is addition. At the first data, there is an addition in the target language. It is shown that there is an adding a word in the target language. Based on the first data above, there is an addition word *sekali* in the target language.

b. Deletion

Deletion is one of equivalence strategy which is deleted some words in source language but not change the entire meaning of the context. The analysis of deletion strategy in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Strategies
032/HPDHP2/2011	He put <u>a</u> fake sword in Bellatrix's vault	
	Kenapa dia taruh pedang palsu di lemari besi Bellatrix	Deletion: a

The subtitle above are used as the equivalent strategy, that is deletion. It is shown in the first subtitling *He put a fake sword in Bellatrix's vault*. In that sentence, the word *a* is not translated as *sebuah* but directly translated as *Kenapa dia taruh pedang palsu di lemari besi Bellatrix*.

c. Adoption

Adoption is a process of taking a word from source language into target language completely. The analysis of adoption strategy in subtitle of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Strategies
029/HPDHP2/2011	A Hogwart's <u>Professor</u> .	
	Seorang <u>Profesor</u> di Hogwarts.	Adoption: professor

The researcher argues that the data above use adoption strategy. It proves in the first datum, there is a word that adopted from source language. The word is *Profesor* adopted into *Profesor* in the target language. The adoption above is done from noun into noun.

d. Adaptation

Adaptation is a word in source language translated similarly into target language because there is no cultural relation in the target language. The analysis of adaptation strategy in subtitle of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Strategies
022/HPDHP2/2011	There is a sword in <u>Madame</u> Lestrangle's vault	
	Ada pedang di dalam lemari besi <u>Madam</u> Lestrangle	Adaptation: madame – madam

The three data above use adaptation strategy. At the first datum, there is a word in the target language that is adapted from source language. The adaptation is from noun into noun from *Madame* into *Madam*. The adaptation is marked by the use of source language with changing the spelling of **-me-** into *m*. The word *Madame* in source language translated into *Madam* in target language because there is no cultural relation of word *Madame* in the target language.

e. Category Shift

Category shift occurs when SL translated into TL in different grammatical class. The analysis of category shift strategy in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Equivalent Strategies
124/HPDHP2/2011	Hey. <u>Calm down</u>	
	Hei, <u>tenanglah</u> .	Category shift: Calm down – tenanglah

The source language above uses category shift as equivalent strategy. It proves in the first source language. In the first source language,

there is a word *Calm down* in the sentence *Hey. Calm down. Calm down* in the source language above is a verb and translated into target language *Tenanglah. Tenanglah* based on the context is a noun. So, there is a difference between source language and target language.

f. Structural Shift

Structural shift is a grammatical change between the structure of SL and TL. The analysis of structural shift strategy in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Equivalent Strategies
125/HPDHP2/2011	<u>If she gives us away,</u> we might as well use that sword to slit our own throats, Understand?	
	<u>Dia bisa membuat</u> <u>kita ketahuan.</u> Sekalian saja gunakan pedang ini untuk menyayat diri sendiri, mengerti?	Structural Shift: If she gives us away, - Dia bisa membuat kita ketahuan.

The English sentences above uses structural shift in achieving the equivalent of subtitling. It proves in the first English sentence. In the first English sentence, there is a grammatical difference translation between English sentence and Indonesia sentence. That is conditional sentence translated into sentence. It considers to the fact that in this datum the translator translates the conditional sentence *If she gives us away*, into the sentence *Dia bisa membuat kita ketahuan*. *If she gives us away* belongs to conditional sentence because it is preceded by conjunction *if* and has function to modify the verb *use*. It consists of subject *she* and object *gives*. While *Dia bisa membuat kita ketahuan* belongs to a sentence in Indonesia.

Because a sentence at least consist of subject and predicate. That datum consists of *dia* as subject and *bisa membuat* as object.

g. Level Shift

Level shift occurs when SL is translated into different level in TL. The analysis of level shift strategy in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Equivalent Strategies
288/HPDHP2/2011	<u>Like hell,I reckon.</u>	
	<u>Berantakan</u>	Level shift: Like hell,I reckon. – Berantakan

The three data above belongs to level shift. It proves that in the first datum contains level shift, that the simple sentence is translated into adjective. It considers to the fact that in this datum the translator translates simple sentence *Like hell,I reckon.* into adjective *Berantakan*. *Like hell,I reckon.* belongs to simple sentence because the datum consists of subject and predicate. While *berantakan* belongs to adjective. Because in the context it explains the condition of the speaker.

h. Intra-System Shift

Intra-system shift occurs when SL singular becomes a TL plural. The analysis of intra-system shift strategy in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie are as follows.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Equivalent Strategies
080/HPDHP2/2011	You talk about <u>wands</u> , as if they have feelings.	
	Anda membicarakan <u>tongkat</u> seakan mereka mempunyai perasaan.	Intra-System Shift: wands – tongkat

The three subtitling above uses intra-system shift in achieving the equivalent of subtitling. It can be seen in the first subtitling. In the first subtitling, there is a word that translate incorrectly. The word *wands* is translated into *tongkat*. Seen that plural is translated into singular. *Wands* in the sentence context is as object, and *tongkat* also as object. The translation should be *tongkat – tongkat*.

2) Equivalent Subtitle of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie.

In this study, the researcher presents the data divide into two data. They are equivalent subtitling and non equivalent subtitling.

a. Equivalent Subtitle

The subtitling is called equivalent if the meaning of the target language is appropriate with the source language. subtitling also called equivalent if the subtitling added or deleted but the addition or deletion does not change the information or message of the source language.

Code Data Number	SL and TL	Equivalent or non equivalent subtitling
013/HPDHP2/2011	You buried the elf?	Equivalent
	Kau kubur Peri Rumah itu?	

The three subtitling above classifies as equivalent subtitling. In the first subtitling, the source language is translated correctly. The subtitling above is considered to be equivalent because the message is appropriate with the sentence context. Although there is addition *itu* in the target language, but the message or the meaning is still appropriate with the source language. It can be seen that *Kau kubur Peri Rumah itu?* is equivalent with the source language.

b. Non Equivalent Subtitle

Subtitling is considered as non equivalent subtitling if the meaning of the target language is different with the source language. The analysis of non equivalent subtitling are as follows:

Code data Number	SL and TL	Equivalent or non equivalent
105/HPDHP2/2011	There's. There's no telling whether he will find it.	Non equivalent
	Tidak. Tak mungkin dia langsung menemukannya.	

The three subtitling above classifies as non equivalent strategy. It can be seen in the first subtitling. In the first subtitling, the target language is not appropriate with the source language. The idea of target language is different with the source language. There are some words in the source language which is not translated in target language. The data *Tidak. Tak mungkin dia langsung menemukannya.* is non equivalent with the source language. It should be *Tidak. Tidak ada cerita apakah dia akan menemukannya.*

The researcher presents the discussion of the research finding. The researcher analyzes the type of equivalent strategy used in subtitling *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie. The researcher also analyzes the equivalence of subtitling.

Based on the above analysis, finally the researcher can summarize the finding.

1. Types of Equivalent Strategy

NO	Types of Strategy	N	%
	Addition	120	23.90%
	Deletion	223	44.42%
	Adoption	55	10.95%
	Adaptation	23	4.58%
	Category Shift	22	4.38%
	Structural Shift	9	1.79%
	Level Shift	41	8.16%
	Intra-System Shift	9	1.79%
		502	100%

2. Equivalent and Non- Equivalent Subtitling

NO	Equivalent & Non Equivalent Subtitling	n	%
1	Equivalent Subtitling	840	99.64%
2	Non Equivalent Subtitling	3	0.35%
		843	100%

There are four types of equivalent strategies occur in this research. They are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation and shift. Shift is divided into four types. That are category shift, structural shift, level shift, and intra-system shift.

A subtitling cannot inseparable from the equivalence of target language. The equivalence of subtitling is divided into equivalent subtitling and non equivalent subtitling.

Finally, the result of the translation in subtitling in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie has been equivalence with the target language. It is based on the fact that the idea of the source language is translated correctly into target language.

4. Conclusion and the Suggestion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher may draw the following conclusions:

1. There are five types of equivalent strategies used in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie. They are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation and shift. Shift itself is divided into four. They are category shift, structural shift, level shift, and intra-system shift. From 502 data, there are 120 data or 23.90 % belong to addition, 223 data or 44.42 % belong to deletion, 55 data or 10.95 % belong to adoption, 23 data or 4.58 % belong to adaptation, 22 data or 4.38 % belong to category shift, 9 data or 1.79 % belong to structural shift, 41 data or 8.16 % belong to level shift, and 9 data or 1.79 % belong to intra-system shift.
2. From 843 data there are 840 data or 99.64 % are equivalent, while there are 3 data or 0.35 % belong to non equivalent. From the data above, it means that the subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie is good.

Based on the data and the analysis found by the researcher about equivalent strategy used in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie, the researcher can assume that the subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie has equivalent with the target language. It can be seen from sentence context, the equivalence of language and the message or the meaning in the target language.

After the researcher draw a conclusion, the researcher proposes the suggestion as follows:

1. Subtitler

The researcher expects that the subtitler can make a good subtitling in order the idea of the movie is delivered completely to the audience. The audience will understand well with the movie through the subtitling.

2. Teacher

The finding of this research can be useful as additional knowledge for teacher in studying subtitling especially equivalent strategy.

3. Future Researcher

The researcher hopes that the finding of this research can help the other researcher to conduct a further research related to the study. This research can be used as a references for future researcher.

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